MANDATORY FIREFIGHTER

Lead Evaluator's Handbook

Effective 09/01/16

Mandatory Firefighter
Lead Evaluator Handbook

This document is intended to provide guidance for Lead Evaluators that are conducting Mandatory firefighter classes. It is the responsibility of the Lead Instructor to ensure that all students comply with skill requirements prior to taking the final skills practical exam and written exam.

Contents of this document include;
42 individual skill sheets for Mandatory
Student Competency Profile
Sample Practical Skill Layout
List of which individual skill with special instructions or considerations

Lead Instructors are to ensure that all students receive training on each of the 42 Mandatory skills. Also each student must demonstrate competency for each of the skills. Once the student demonstrates competency for a skill the instructor shall make arrangements for the student to be evaluated on that skill. Instructors can arrange for each skill be evaluated as they are completed or they can be evaluated on a single day at the end of the course or evaluated in groups on a few select dates throughout the class. Once a student has passed a skill evaluation the evaluator shall sign off on the Competency Profile. Once a student completes the entire competency profile the Lead Evaluator shall sign at the bottom of the form.

Evaluators will use this document as a reference while evaluating skills examinations. It has been determined that the skills contained in this document are necessary to meet the objectives of NFPA 1001 2012 edition. Currently each skill has been laid out in the following format

- Name and Objective
- Directions
- Equipment/Materials List
- Task List

While this serves as a solid guideline that will cover the vast majority as written it is understood that there may be times that adjustments to the equipment, materials list and the task steps will be necessary to complete the objectives. Adjustments may be required if the host department does not have the exact equipment as listed. In this instance an alternative piece of equipment may be used as long as the intent of the objective is met. It may also be necessary to adjust the task steps based on equipment, procedures or manufacturers recommendations. In the event that an adjustment is necessary during training

or testing, documentation of the adjustment should be made in the comment section of the students check off sheet.

The intent of this document is to ensure that all persons who achieve certification have met the minimum NFPA Standard. All persons seeking certification must demonstrate **all** skills contained in this document. This is true even if the student is not required to perform the skill at his/her fire department. For instance, your jurisdiction does not have any structures that employ the use of sprinklers; therefore your fire department does not train on sprinkler systems. You will still be required to complete all the sprinkler skills contained in this document. It will be the responsibility of the Lead Instructor to schedule the use of facilities and/or assemble all props necessary to ensure that training on all skills is completed. To assist with this we have identified skills that may be difficult to complete by providing guidance that will ensure compliance. The guidance is located on the identified skill sheet. In addition we are recommending the follow actions be taken to provide students with quality instruction and a positive learning experience;

- Determine your resource needs and identify where you can get them
    - Props
    - Books
    - Instructors
    - Evaluators
    - Your District Fire Training Council is a good starting point with this
- Conduct skill sessions at a training center

Small classes should combine with neighboring fire departments this will help with ensuring the necessary resources are available

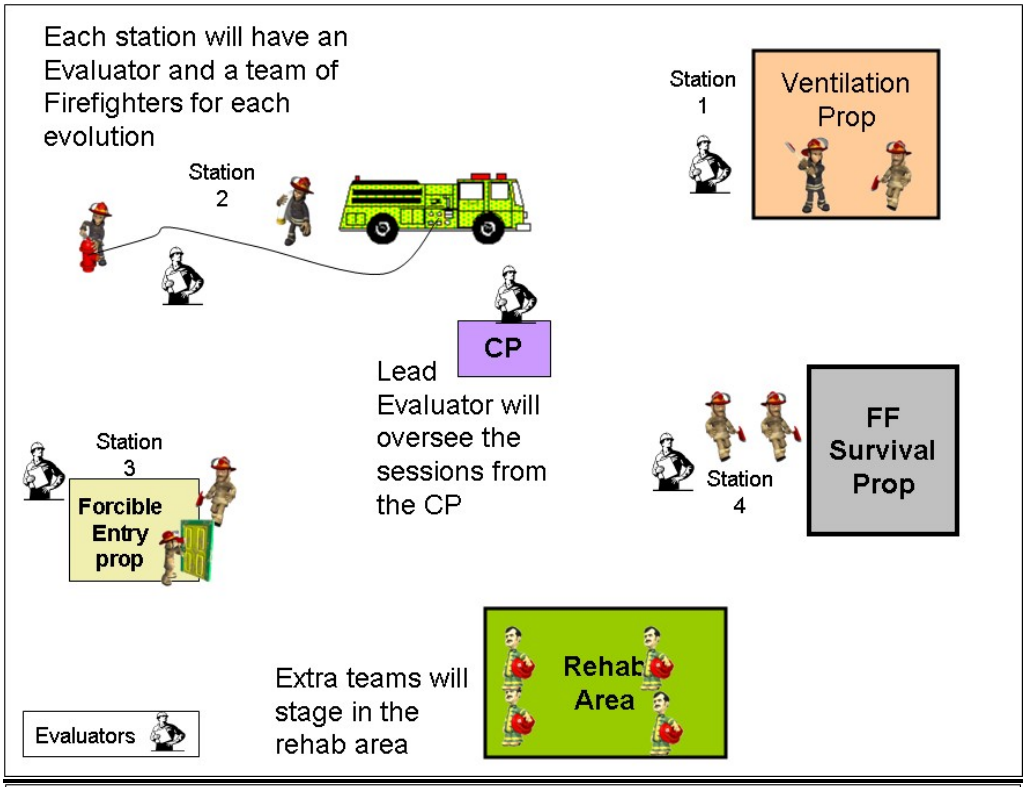
The following skill sheets have been identified and have special instructions or specific guidance;

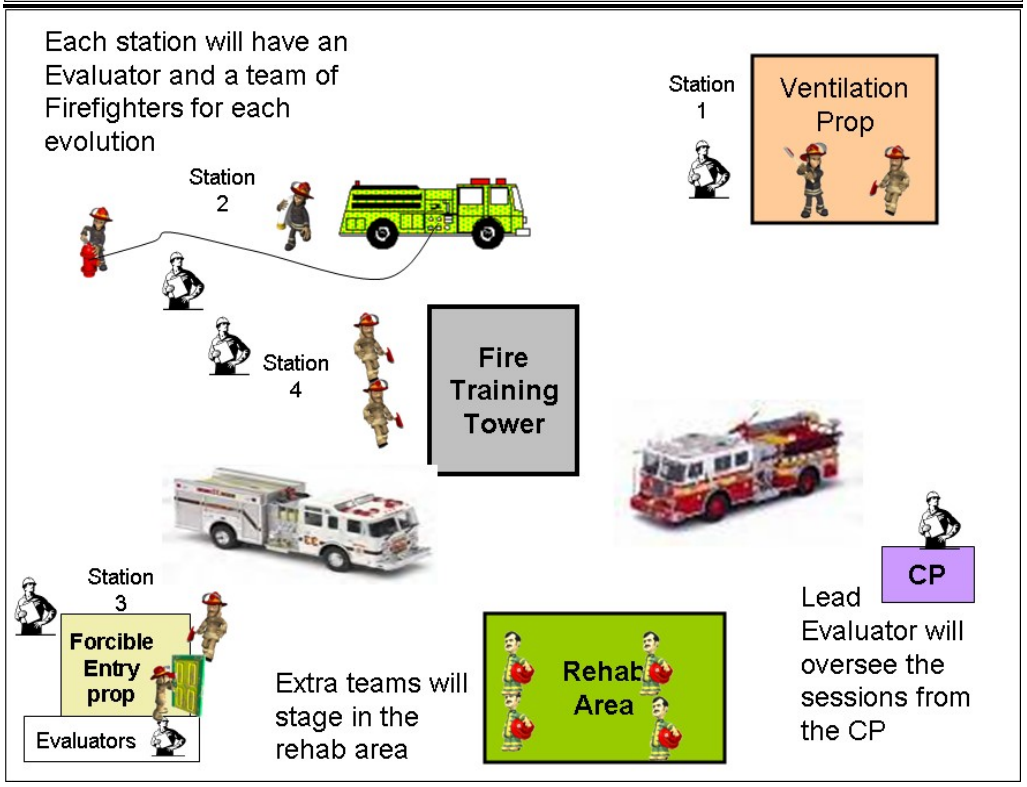
M-3 SCBA
M-5 Emergency Procedures for SCBA
M-6 Exit a Constricted Opening
M-41 Leg Lock
M-44 Ventilate a Basement
M-46 Hydrants
M-47 Drop Tank
M-54 Advance a Line Up and Down Stairs

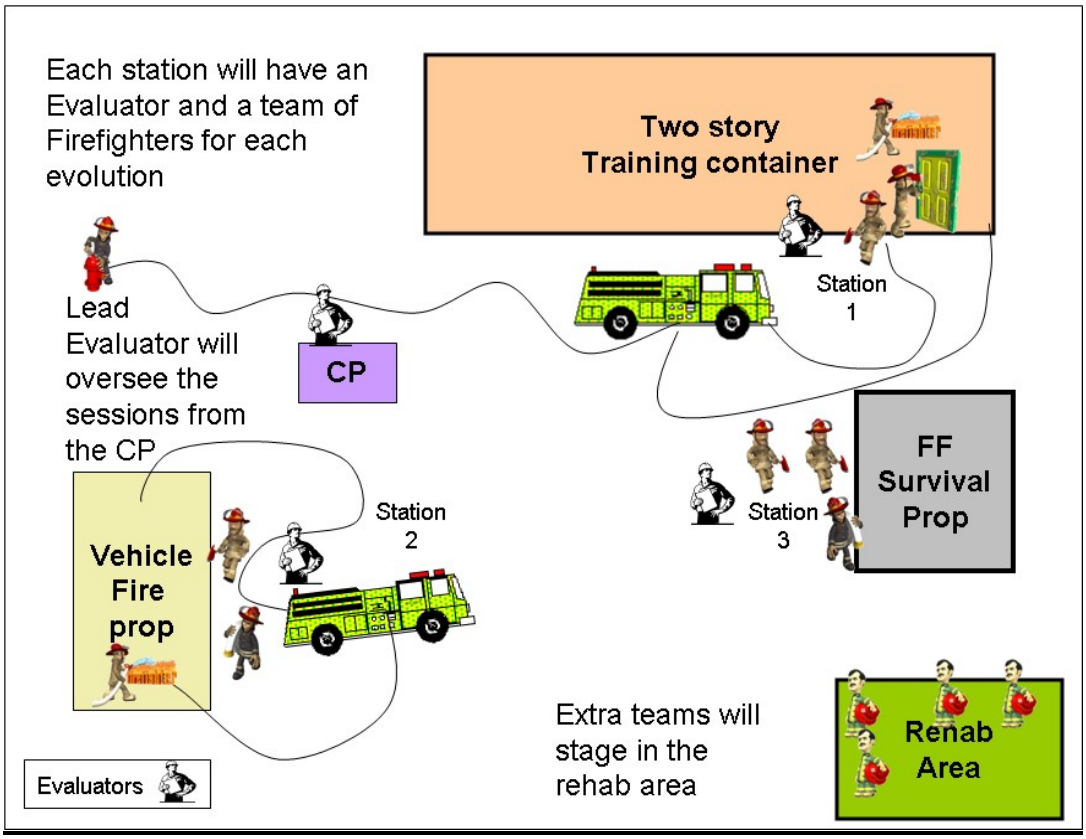
If you find that you are unable to complete any skills you must contact the IDHS Fire Training Staff and provide justification. Your justification will be taken into consideration and further direction will be given at that time. It is critical to preplan your courses to avoid last minute problems. Failure to obtain a prop will

not excuse you from completing any of the required skills but will result in delaying the completion of the class.
The skill sheets in this document are used as a reference for the practical skills examination. During practical skills evaluations students will be instructed to complete a series of evolutions that may include any of the skill sheets contained in this document. At no time will a student be asked to perform or ber evaluated on a skill that is not listed.

Sample Practical Skill Diagrams






Each station will have an Evaluator and a team of Firefighters for each evolution
Two story Training container
Station 1
Lead Evaluator will oversee the sessions from the CP
CP
FF Survival Prop
Station 3
Vehicle Fire prop
Station 2
Extra teams will stage in the rehab area
Renab Area
Evaluators

Mandatory Firefighter Skills
Firefighter Safety and Health

M-1

Respond to an incident, correctly mounting and dismounting an apparatus. (*NFPA® 1001, 5.3.2)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will correctly mount and dismount an apparatus for incident response. Students should follow the procedures appropriate for your department's particular apparatus and equipment.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing
- Fire apparatus
- Driver/operator for fire apparatus
- Hearing protection (if needed)

Task Steps	
1.	Don appropriate personal protective clothing.
2.	Mount apparatus using handrails and steps, maintain 3 points of contact.
3.	Sit in a seat within the cab and fasten safety belt.
4.	Remain seated with safety belt fastened while vehicle is in motion.
5.	Unfasten safety belt and prepare to dismount when vehicle comes to a complete stop.
6.	Dismount apparatus using handrails and steps, maintain 3 points of contact.

M-2

Set up and operate in work areas at an incident using traffic and scene control devices. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.3)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will set up and operate in work areas at an incident using traffic and scene control devices. You should determine the area for students to set up and operate in for this skill.

Equipment & Materials

- Traffic cones and scene control devices
- Simulated traffic emergency scene
- Full protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Don appropriate personal protective clothing, including traffic safety vest.
2.	Set up traffic cones and scene control devices appropriate to the assignment.
3.	Set up established work areas.
4.	Perform tasks as directed to complete the assignment.
6.	Remove traffic cones and scene control devices.

PPE and SCBA
M-3

Don PPE and SCBA for use at an emergency *(NFPA® 1001, 5.1.1.2, 5.3.1)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will don personal protective equipment and SCBA. You should inform students of any time requirements for this skill. The NFPA® requires that protective clothing be donned in one minute. Separately, it also requires the SCBA to be donned in one minute. Prior to donning for time, students should place protective clothing in an accessible location.

The steps given in these skill sheets are general procedures for donning an SCBA. The specific SCBA manufacturer's recommendations for donning and use of the SCBA should always be followed. In addition, some department SOPs only allow seat-mounted SCBA or the facepiece to be donned upon arrival at the scene after the apparatus has stopped. Local procedures must be followed to ensure the safety of the firefighter. Specific steps for donning may vary by department according to local policy.

****Students are required to perform one method of donning SCBA's for certification. Lead Instructors will communicate what method was utilized to the Lead Evaluator. The Lead Evaluator will ensure that this method is used during the skills evaluation. ****

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- SCBA storage case or compartment
- PASS device

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Protective Clothing	
1.	Don pants and boots according to manufacturer's guidelines, which includes suspenders in place.
2.	Don hood (may be down around the neck).
3.	Don coat, with closure secure and collar up.
4.	Don helmet.
5.	Don gloves.
6.	Donning completed within 1 minute.

Task Steps	
SCBA: Coat Method	
1.	Position SCBA with the valve end of the cylinder toward the body.
2.	Open cylinder valve. a. Low pressure alarm sounds b. Valve fully open c. Cylinder at least 90% full
3.	Check cylinder and regulator pressure gauges. a. Pressure readings within 100 psi OR needles on both pressure gauges indicate same pressure
4.	Grasp the top of the left shoulder strap on the SCBA with the left hand and raise the SCBA overhead.
5.	Guide the left elbow through the loop formed by the left shoulder strap. a. Swing SCBA around left shoulder
6.	Guide the right arm through the loop formed by the right shoulder strap allowing the SCBA to come to rest in proper position.

Task Steps	
SCBA: Coat Method	
7.	Fasten chest strap, buckle waist strap, and adjust shoulder straps.
8.	Don facepiece. a. Check facepiece seal b. No air leakage
9.	Connect air supply to facepiece. a. Take normal breaths
10.	Don hood, helmet and gloves. a. No skin exposed b. Donning completed within 1 minute

OR

Task Steps	
SCBA: Over-the-Head Method	
1.	Position the SCBA with the valve end of the cylinder away from the body.
2.	Open cylinder valve. a. Low pressure alarm sounds b. Valve fully open c. Cylinder at least 90% full
3.	Check cylinder and regulator pressure gauges. a. Pressure readings within 100 psi OR needles on both pressure gauges indicate same pressure
4.	Raise the SCBA overhead while guiding elbows into the loops formed by the shoulder straps. a. Grasp both sides of the harness assembly
5.	Release the harness assembly and allow the SCBA to slide down the back.
6.	Fasten chest strap, buckle waist strap, and adjust shoulder straps.
7.	Don facepiece. a. Check facepiece seal b. No air leakage
8.	Connect air supply to facepiece. a. Take normal breaths
9.	Don hood, helmet and gloves.

Task Steps	
SCBA: Over-the-Head Method	
	a. No skin exposed b. Donning completed within 1 minute

OR

Task Steps	
SCBA: Seat Mount Method	
1.	Open cylinder valve. a. Low pressure alarm sounds b. Valve fully open c. Cylinder at least 90% full
2.	Check cylinder and regulator pressure gauges. a. Pressure readings within 100 psi OR needles on both pressure gauges indicate same pressure
3.	Position body in seat with back firmly against the SCBA. a. Release the SCBA hold-down device
4.	Insert arms through shoulder straps.
5.	Fasten chest strap, buckle waist strap and adjust shoulder straps.
6.	Fasten seat belt before apparatus gets underway.
7.	Don facepiece. a. Check facepiece seal b. No air leakage
8.	Connect air supply to facepiece. a. Take normal breaths
9.	Don hood, helmet and gloves. a. No skin exposed b. Donning completed within 1 minute

M-4

Doff PPE and SCBA and prepare for reuse. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.1.1.2)***

Doff Superheated PPE One Firefighter ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.1.1.2)***

Doff Superheated PPE One Firefighter ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.1.1.2)***

Clean and sanitize PPE and SCBA. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.1)***

Inspect PPE and SCBA for use at an emergency incident. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.1)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will doff personal protective equipment and SCBA, clean sanitize, inspect and prepare for reuse.

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will clean and sanitize personal protective clothing and SCBA. Remember, each manufacturer has different guidelines for cleaning and sanitizing its equipment. Remind students to always read, follow, and understand the manufacturer instructions for the specific equipment they are using. If the inspection reveals damage or missing parts, students should notify the instructor, red tag the unit, and place it out of service.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- SCBA storage case or compartment
- Cleaner-disinfectant solution recommended by manufacturer
- Out of service tags
- Obtain a copy of the manufacturer's guidelines for cleaning and care of protective clothing, including: helmet, gloves, bunker coat, bunker pants, protective hood and boots.
- Soft, lint-free towels
- 2-3 buckets, (example: 1 bucket for soapy water, 1 bucket for clear rinse, 1 bucket for disinfectant)
- Drying rack
- Obtain a copy of the manufacturer's guidelines for cleaning and care of SCBA unit.

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Doff and Inspect SCBA	
1.	Remove SCBA.

2.	Close cylinder valve completely.
3.	Bleed air from high- and low-pressure hoses. Shut off PASS device.
4.	Check air cylinder pressure and replace cylinder if less than 90% of rated capacity.
5.	Return all straps, valves and components back to ready state.
4.	Identify all components of SCBA are present: harness assembly, cylinder, facepiece and PASS device.
5.	Inspect all components of SCBA for cleanliness and damage.
6.	If dirty components are found they are cleaned immediately. If damage is found, remove from service and report to officer.
7.	Check that cylinder is full (90%-100% of capacity).
8.	Open the cylinder valve slowly; verify the operation of the low air alarm and the absence of audible air leaks.
9.	If air leaks are detected, determine if connections need to be tightened or if valves, donning switch, etc. need to be adjusted. Otherwise SCBA with audible leaks due to malfunctions shall be removed from service, tagged, and reported to the officer.
10.	Check that gauges and/or indicators (i.e. heads-up display) are providing similar pressure readings (within 100 psi). Manufacturer's guidelines determine the acceptable range.
11.	Check function (all modes) of PASS device.
12.	Don facepiece and check for proper seal.
13.	Don regulator and check function by taking several normal breaths.
14.	Check bypass and/or purge valve, if applicable.
15.	Prepare cleaning solution, buckets, etc. according to manufacturer's guidelines and departmental policies.
16.	Clean all components of SCBA unit according to manufacturer's guidelines and departmental policies.
17.	After equipment is clean, inspect for damage. a. If damage is found, tag "out of service" and report information to officer
18.	Assemble components so they are in a state of readiness.
19.	Place all components in a manner and location so that they will dry.

Task Steps	
Doff PPE	
1.	Remove protective clothing.
2.	Inspect PPE for damage and need for cleaning. a. Check outer shell for holes, cuts, separated seams, missing reflective striping and burns/discoloration b. Check inner liner for uniform coloring, that seams are intact and there are no signs of abrasions b. Report damage to officer
3.	Clean dirty components as necessary. a. Remove from service if damage found b. Report damage to officer
4.	Place protective clothing in a manner so that they can be accessed quickly for donning in the event of a reported emergency.

Task Steps	
Doff Superheated PPE One Firefighter	
1.	Keep your gloves on and remove the regulator from the facepiece.
2.	Remove your helmet.
3.	Fully extend the shoulder straps to your SCBA.
4.	Open the collar tab and coat closure from top down.
5.	Open the SCBA waist strap, waist closure and top of pants completely.
6.	Open the coat as wide as possible, roll the coat and SCBA off your shoulders and let them slip to the ground
7.	Use your feet to pull your coat off your arms. You may have to take off your gloves to execute this maneuver.
8.	Undo your suspenders and let the pants fall to the floor. Take off boot by either stepping on them or using your hands being careful to only touch the inside of the pants.
9.	Remove the hood and facepiece.

Task Steps	
Doff Superheated PPE Two Firefighters	
1.	Keep your gloves on and remove the regulator from the firefighter's facepiece.
2.	Fully extend the shoulder straps to the firefighter's SCBA.
3.	Open the collar tab and coat closure from top down.
4.	Open the SCBA waist strap and roll the SCBA and coat off the firefighter's shoulders.
5.	Undo the waist strap and open the top of the pants. Help the firefighter with the suspenders.
6.	Pull down the pants and assist the firefighter with the boots.
7.	Remove the helmet, hood and facepiece.

Task Steps	
Clean Personal Protective Clothing (Structural Firefighting) (Explain)	
1.	Clean all articles of protective clothing according to manufacturer's guidelines.
2.	Place all equipment in a manner and location so that it will dry.
3.	After equipment is dry, inspect for damage and place in a state of readiness. a. If damage is found, equipment is tagged "out of service" and officer notified

M-5

Perform emergency operations procedures for an SCBA. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.1)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will practice controlling their breathing rate and operating SCBA in the event of a failure of the regulator. Please refer to manufacturer's guidelines for exact procedures. This is a physical and mental skill. The idea is to focus on one technique that works for students and slow their breathing rate, which will extend the time they will have protection if they become trapped or disoriented in a hazardous atmosphere. Each student should practice this technique without their SCBA, and then don SCBA and practice. Finally each student should be placed in an area where their visibility is obstructed and lie down on floor and practice this technique for an extended period of time. Inform students that they and a partner are

performing a primary search when the student realizes that air supply has suddenly stopped.

****This skill is to be accomplished in an obscured visibility environment using either synthetic smoke, total darkness or facepiece covers. ****

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing and SCBA
- Portable radios
- Limited visibility situation (synthetic smoke or facepiece covers)

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps			
Controlled Breathing Techniques			
1.	Demonstrate a controlled breathing technique for two minutes. a. Pattern A – Inhale through nose and exhale through mouth. Breathe in slowly and deeply. Hold air in lungs for 3-4 seconds. b. Pattern B – Inhale through mouth and exhale through nose. Inhale rapidly and fully while exhaling slowly.		

Task Steps	
Emergency Operations of SCBA (Use of Bypass Valve)	
1.	Check regulator and open bypass valve. Close mainline if applicable.
2.	Check main cylinder valve and verify it is fully opened.
3.	Check remote gauge or indicators, if applicable.
When steps 1-3 do not correct problem, firefighter proceeds to Step 4.	
4.	Use bypass valve to breathe.
5.	Communicate with partner about situation and ask partner to call Mayday.
6.	Activate "alarm" mode on PASS device after Mayday is called.
7.	Locate hoseline or guideline
8.	As a team, follow handline or guideline and exit hazardous atmosphere quickly.
9.	Notify officer of situation after exiting building.
10.	Doff SCBA, tag unit, and remove from service.

Task Steps	
Emergency Operations of SCBA (Cracked Facepiece)	
In the event of a minor crack or leak in the facepiece;	
1.	Don't panic, remain calm and leave the facepiece on.
2.	Place your hand on your facepiece or regulator and press it against your face.
3.	Cover the crack with your hand.
4.	Notify your hose team member and officer and exit the hazard area.
In the event of a major crack or leak in the facepiece;	
1.	Don't panic, remain calm and leave the facepiece on.
2.	Cover the crack with your hand.
3.	Press the manual shutoff between each breath. If the manual shutoff is difficult to manage between breaths shut it and breath using the emergency bypass valve.
4.	Notify your hose team member and officer and exit the hazard area.

Task Steps	
Emergency Operations of SCBA (Regulator Failure/No air maneuver)	
1.	Do not panic, remain calm and drop to the floor.
2.	Call MAYDAY over the radio and provide LUNAR information.
3.	Ensure your hose team is aware.
4.	Activate your PASS device.
5.	Open your purge or bypass valve.
6.	If you are able to establish airflow exit the area with your hose team and keep the IC aware of your situation.
7.	If you are not able to establish airflow position your face near the floor but avoid placing it on or at the floor.
8.	Disconnect the regulator and cover the opening with your nomex hood.
9.	Exit the hazard area with your hose team keeping the IC aware of your situation.
10.	

M-6

Exit a constricted opening while wearing standard SCBA. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.9)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will practice exiting a constricted passage while wearing SCBA. Students must be familiar with the specific SCBA that your department uses. Remind students to always follow the instructor's directions and all safety procedures of your organization. You should give students a scenario that forces them to pass through a restricted opening to exit a hazardous atmosphere. This is an extreme situation and is meant to teach students the ability to call a mayday and attempt to rescue themselves. Remind students to remain calm, think about their options and slowly negotiate obstacle.

This is a skill that is simulating extreme conditions. Some manufacturers do not recommend loosening parts of the SCBA harness or removing the backpack completely.

For the purposes of this skill it is recommended that a standard stud wall be used to teach this skill. The studs should be spaced 16 inches (406 mm) on center. Have the students pass through this type of opening to practice this skill.

****Instructors shall have students practice completing step 3 and step 4 as well as step 7**

****This skill is to be accomplished in an obscured visibility environment using either smoke, synthetic smoke, total darkness or facepiece covers****

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing and SCBA for two firefighters
- Handheld radios
- Obstacle course with constricted passage/exit

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Don personal protective clothing and SCBA before entering hazardous atmosphere.
2.	Enter and negotiate obstacle course to the narrow passage or constricted exit.

	a. Maintain contact with wall or guideline/hoseline and team member (loud and clear communications) b. Lead team member: Feel ahead with hand and tool
3.	Reduce profile and attempt to pass through restriction. a. After wall covering has been removed, place your back to the hole and lean back to allow the SCBA cylinder to clear the hole b. Rotate slightly to allow one of your arms to be placed on the opposite side of the wall c. Lean back and rotate on your side toward the arm that went through d. If successful complete steps 5 & 6 and notify command of your situation e. If unsuccessful attempt step 4
4.	If unable to pass with SCBA on, loosen parts of the SCBA harness or remove backpack completely as necessary. a. Sound the floor beyond the opening b. Lay down on the side of your air supply hose (usually your left side) c. Loosen and release your waist strap then loosen your right shoulder strap d. Roll out of your SCBA, grasp your left shoulder strap and air supply hose with your left hand e. Do not let go of the strap until the evolution is complete f. Push the SCBA through the opening g. Climb through the opening h. Place the SCBA back on i. Notify command of your situation j. If unsuccessful proceed to step 7
5.	Exit hazardous atmosphere and notify Command when safe.
6.	Doff SCBA and PPE when clear of hazardous atmosphere.
7.	If the area is impassable, notify Command of situation. a. Call a Mayday and communicate with Command: (LUNAR) location, unit, name, assignment, resources needed b. Activate PASS device in "alarm" mode after communicating with Command

M-7

Change an SCBA cylinder — One-person method. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.1)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will practice changing an SCBA cylinder. Changing cylinders can be either a one-person or a two-person job.

This skill sheet describes the one-person method for changing an air cylinder. Remind students to always follow the recommendations for the specific cylinders your department uses. On some SCBA, the audible alarm does not sound when the cylinder valve is opened. Students must know the operation of the particular unit they are using.

Remind students that they should always maintain a cylinder with 90-100% capacity; their lives may depend upon it. Don't cut corners! Remind students to follow a consistent routine for all aspects of PPE.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing and SCBA
- Salvage cover
- Replacement cylinder

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Place the SCBA unit on a firm surface.
2.	Close the cylinder valve.
3.	Bleed air pressure from high- and low-pressure hoses.
4.	Disconnect the high-pressure coupling from the cylinder.
5.	Remove the empty cylinder from harness assembly.
6.	Verify that replacement cylinder is 90-100% of rated capacity.
7.	Check the cylinder valve opening and the high-pressure hose fitting for debris. a. Clear any debris by quickly opening and closing cylinder valve.
8.	Place the new cylinder into the backpack and lock in place.
9.	Connect the high-pressure hose to the cylinder and hand-tighten.
10.	Slowly and fully open the cylinder valve and listen for an audible alarm and leaks as the system pressurizes.
11.	If air leaks are detected, determine if connections need to be tightened or if valves, donning switch, etc. need to be adjusted. Otherwise SCBA with audible leaks due to malfunctions shall be removed from service, tagged, and reported to the officer.
12.	Don regulator and take normal breaths.
13.	Check pressure reading on remote gauge and/or indicators and report reading. a. Reading should be within manufacturer's guidelines within 100 psi of the

Task Steps	
	pressure indicated on cylinder gauge. If not, remove SCBA unit from service and report to officer.

M-8

Change an SCBA cylinder — Two-person method. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.1)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will practice changing an SCBA cylinder. Changing cylinders can be either a one-person or a two-person job. This skill sheet describes the two-person method for changing an air cylinder. Remind students to always follow the recommendations for the specific cylinders your department uses. On some SCBA, the audible alarm does not sound when the cylinder valve is opened. They must know the operation of their own particular unit.

Remind students that they should always maintain a cylinder with 90-100% capacity; their lives may depend upon it. Don't cut corners! Remind students to follow a consistent routine for all aspects of PPE.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing and SCBA
- Salvage cover
- Replacement cylinder

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Disconnect the regulator from the facepiece or disconnect the low-pressure hose from the regulator.
2.	Position the cylinders for easy access by having the wearer kneel down or bend over.
3.	Fully close the cylinder valve.
4.	Release the air pressure from the high- and low-pressure hoses.
5.	Disconnect the high-pressure coupling from the cylinder.
6.	Remove the empty cylinder from harness assembly.
7.	Inspect replacement cylinder and ensure that cylinder is 90-100% of rated capacity.

Task Steps	
8.	Place the new cylinder into the harness assembly and lock in place.
9.	Check the cylinder valve opening and the high-pressure hose fitting for debris, clearing any debris by quickly opening and closing cylinder valve.
10.	Connect the high-pressure hose to the cylinder and hand-tighten.
11.	Slowly open the cylinder valve fully and listen for an audible alarm and leaks as the system pressurizes.
12.	Don regulator and take normal breaths.
13.	Check pressure reading on remote gauge and/or indicators and report reading. b. Reading should be within 100 psi of the pressure indicated on cylinder gauge. If not, remove SCBA unit from service and report to officer.

Ladders
M-31

Clean, inspect, and maintain a ladder. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.1)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will clean, inspect, and maintain a ladder. In this skill sheet, the procedures are the general steps for cleaning; follow departmental procedures and manufacturer's guidelines when cleaning, inspecting, and maintaining ladders. Students should gather and prepare cleaning supplies per manufacturer's recommendations.

Regular and proper cleaning of ladders is more than a matter of appearance. Dirt or debris from a fire may collect and harden, making the ladder sections inoperable. Ladders should be cleaned and inspected after each use. The inspection should cover all parts of the ladder. When a part shows excessive wear, the cause should be determined. Ladders should also be inspected as per departmental policy.

Equipment & Materials

- Ladder(s) to be cleaned and inspected
- Stiff-bristled brush
- Garden hose
- Bucket
- Manufacturer-recommended cleaners and lubricants
- Dry cloths
- Sawhorses
- Ladder log and chalk or grease pen

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Cleaning	
1.	Place the ladder flat on the sawhorses, lifting and carrying appropriately.
2.	Clean all parts of the ladder with scrub brush and cleaning solution, removing greasy residues with approved cleaners.
3.	Rinse the ladder thoroughly with clean water.
4.	Dry the ladder thoroughly with clean, dry cloths.
Task Steps	
Inspecting	
5.	Inspect each part of the ladder. a. Looseness b. Cracks c. Dents d. Unusual wear e. Bent rungs or beams f. Heat damage, deformities or change in sensor label
6.	Circle any defects found with chalk or grease pen.
7.	Inspect the ladder halyard (extension ladders). a. Fraying or kinking b. Snugness of cable when in bedded position
8.	Inspect all movable parts (extension, roof, and pole ladders).
Task Steps	
Maintenance	
9.	Lubricate parts as needed and per manufacturer's guidelines.
10.	Replace halyard if necessary.
11.	Tag and remove from service for any conditions that cannot be corrected with cleaning, inspection, and simple maintenance. Notify officer.
12.	Record cleaning, inspection, and maintenance performed.

M-32

Carry a ladder: One-firefighter low-shoulder method. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will carry a ladder using the one-firefighter low-shoulder method. Students should carry the ladder at least 20 feet (6 m). When lifting a ladder from the ground, remind students to use the proper technique to avoid back strain or injury.

Equipment & Materials

- One 14-foot (4.3 m) single (wall) ladder or one 24-foot (8 m) extension ladder
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

	Task Steps
1.	Position yourself at lifting point near the center of the ladder.
2.	Kneel beside the ladder. a. At lifting point b. Facing ladder butt c. On knee closest to ladder
3.	Grasp the ladder rung opposite your knee. a. With hand closest to ladder b. Palm forward
4.	Stand the ladder on edge. a. Pivot on nearer beam, raising farther beam
5.	Squatting, grab a rung at the ladders balance point and with your leg muscles, lift the ladder onto your shoulder with the butt end facing the direction of travel.
6.	The same arm then enters between the rungs and grabs the next forward rung.
7.	As the ladder sits on your shoulder it should be tilted down slightly.
8.	Lower the ladder to the ground. a. Reversing lifting procedure b. Body and toes parallel to ladder

M-33

Carry a ladder: Two-firefighter low-shoulder method. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will carry a ladder using the two-firefighter low-shoulder method. Students should carry the ladder at least 20 feet (6 m). When lifting a ladder from the ground, remind students to use the proper technique to avoid back strain or injury.

Equipment & Materials

- One 24-foot (8 m) extension or single ladder

Skills Evaluation Checklist

NOTE: Firefighter #1 is located near the butt end of the ladder. Firefighter #2 is located near the tip of the ladder.

Task Steps	
1.	Both Firefighters: Facing the butt, on the same side of the ladder, one at the butt one at the tip.
2.	Both Firefighters: Squat, grab a rung and with their legs muscles lift the ladder onto their shoulders.
3.	The same arm then enters between the rungs and grabs the next forward rung.
4.	The butt firefighter should be inside the first rung spacing to protect the butt while the tip firefighter steers the ladder around obstructions.

M-34

Tie the halyard. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will tie the halyard.

Equipment & Materials

- Extension ladder

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps

1.	Wrap the excess halyard around two convenient rungs.
2.	Pull the halyard taut.
3.	Hold the halyard between the thumb and forefinger with the palm down.
4.	Turn the hand palm up.
5.	Push the halyard underneath and back over the top of the rung.
6.	Grasp the halyard with the thumb and fingers.
7.	Pull it through the loop, making a clove hitch or other approved knot.
8.	Finish the tie by making a half hitch or overhand safety on top of the knot.

M-35

Raise a ladder: One-firefighter method. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will raise a ladder using the one-firefighter method. This skill sheet covers steps for both the single ladder and the extension ladder. Students should carry the ladder to the desired location for the raise.

Equipment & Materials

- 10-14 foot (3-4 m) roof or single ladder
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Single Ladder	
1.	Visually inspect the work area. a. Terrain for solid, level footing b. Overhead for electrical wires and obstructions
2.	Lower the ladder butt to the ground. a. Butt spurs against building wall
3.	Position yourself to raise the ladder. a. Grasp rung in front of your shoulder with free hand b. Remove other arm from between the rungs c. Step beneath ladder and grasp convenient rung with free hand

4.	Bring the ladder upright until it rests against the building. a. Advance hand-over-hand b. Toward the butt
5.	Carefully move the ladder butt out from the building to the desired climbing angle. a. Push against an upper rung b. Pull a lower rung
6.	Lower the ladder, reversing the raising procedure.

or

Task Steps	
Single Ladder	
1.	Visually inspect the work area. a. Terrain for solid, level footing b. Overhead for electrical wires and obstructions
2.	Lower the ladder butt to the ground. b. Butt spurs against building wall
3.	Kneel or bend at the tip of the ladder and using your legs lift the tip of the ladder off the ground.
4.	Walk the ladder upright until it rests against the building. a. Advance hand-over-hand b. Toward the butt
5.	Carefully move the ladder butt out from the building to the desired climbing angle. a. Push against an upper rung b. Pull a lower rung
6.	Lower the ladder, reversing the raising procedure.

M-36

Raise a ladder: Two-firefighter flat raise. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will raise a ladder using the two-firefighter flat raise. Students should carry the ladder to the desired location for the raise.

Equipment & Materials

- Extension ladder
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

NOTE: Firefighter #1 is located near the butt end of the ladder. Firefighter #2 is located near the tip end of the ladder.

Task Steps	
1.	Firefighter #1: Place the butt end on the ground.
2.	Firefighter #2: Rest the ladder beam on a shoulder.
3.	Firefighter #1: Heel the ladder by standing on the bottom rung.
4.	Firefighter #1: Crouch down to grasp a convenient rung or the beams with both hands.
5.	Firefighter #1: Lean back.
6.	Firefighter #2: Step beneath the ladder.
7.	Firefighter #2: Grasp a convenient rung with both hands.
8.	Firefighter #2: Check overhead for obstructions, advance hand-over-hand down the rungs toward the butt end until the ladder is in a vertical position.
9.	Firefighter #1: Grasp successively higher rungs or higher on the beams as the ladder comes to a vertical position until standing upright.
10.	Both Firefighters: Face each other.
11.	Both Firefighters: Heel the ladder by placing toes against the beams.
12.	Firefighter #1: Grasp the halyard.
13.	Firefighter #1: Extend the fly section with a hand-over-hand motion until the tip reaches the desired elevation. Engage the ladder locks.
14.	Firefighter #2: Grasp the beams.
15.	Both Firefighters: Lower the ladder gently onto the building. a. Place one foot against a butt spur or on the bottom rung
16.	Both firefighters: Tie the halyard.

M-37

Raise a ladder: Two-firefighter beam raise. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will raise a ladder using the two-firefighter beam raise. Students should carry the ladder to the desired location for the raise.

Equipment & Materials

- Extension ladder
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

NOTE: Firefighter #1 is located near the butt end of the ladder. Firefighter #2 is located near the tip end of the ladder.

Task Steps	
1.	Firefighter #1: Place the ladder beam on the ground, with the fly out, check for overhead obstructions.
2.	Firefighter #2: Rest the beam on one shoulder.
3.	Firefighter #1: Place the foot closest to the lower beam on the lower beam at the butt spur.
4.	Firefighter #1: Grasp the upper beam with hands apart and the other foot extended back to act as a counterbalance.
5.	Firefighter #2: Recheck for overhead obstructions and advance hand-over-hand down the beam toward the butt until the ladder is in a vertical position.
6.	Both Firefighters: Pivot the ladder to position the fly away from the building (fly in for wooden ladders) if it is not already in that position. Positioned on each side of the ladder with their foot against the butt to steady it.
7.	Firefighter #2: Grasp the halyard
8.	Firefighter #2: Extend the fly section with a hand-over-hand motion until the tip reaches the desired elevation. Engage the ladder locks.
9.	Both Firefighters: Lower the ladder gently onto the building. a. Place one foot against a butt spur or on the bottom rung and grasp the rung or beams
10.	Both firefighters: Tie the halyard.

M-38

Deploy a roof ladder: One-firefighter method. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students deploy a roof ladder using the one-firefighter method.

Equipment & Materials

- Single or extension ladder
- Roof ladder
- Protective clothing
- Building
- Life safety harness (optional)
-

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Set the roof ladder down.
2.	Open the hooks.
3.	Face the hooks outward.
4.	Tilt the roof ladder up so that it rests against the other ladder.
5.	Climb the main ladder until your shoulder is about two rungs above the midpoint of the roof ladder.
6.	Reach through the rungs of the roof ladder.
7.	Hoist the ladder onto the shoulder.
8.	Climb to the top of the ladder.
9.	Lock into the ladder using a leg lock or life safety harness.
10.	Take the roof ladder off the shoulder.
11.	Use a hand-over-hand method to push the roof ladder onto the roof.
12.	Push the roof ladder up the roof until the hooks go over the edge of the peak and catch solidly.

M-39

Rolling a Ladder: One Firefighter Method (*NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*

Pivot a ladder: Two-firefighter method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will pivot a ladder using the two-firefighter method.

Equipment & Materials

- Ladder
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps – Rolling a Ladder	
1.	Take a well balanced position in front of a ladder, with your back leaning slightly into the ladder.
2.	Perform a push pull motion with your arms to roll the ladder into place.
3.	If your moving the ladder to the left the right arm pulls the right beam forward and the left arm pushes the left beam back. The motion is opposite when moving the ladder to the right.
4.	Keep your feet and legs away from the rotating ladder.
5.	In the event you lose control push both beams toward the building to regain control.

Task Steps – Pivot a Ladder	
1.	Both Firefighters: Face each other through the ladder.
2.	Both Firefighters: Grasp the ladder with both hands.
3.	Appropriate Firefighter: Place a foot against the side of the beam on which the ladder will pivot.
4.	Both Firefighters: Tilt the ladder onto the pivot beam.
5.	Both Firefighters: Pivot the ladder 90 degrees. Simultaneously adjust positions as necessary. a. Repeat the process until the ladder is turned a full 180 degrees and the fly is in the proper position

M-40

Shift a ladder: Two-firefighter method. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Shift a ladder: One-firefighter method. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will shift a ladder using the one and two-firefighter method.

Equipment & Materials

- Ladder
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Both Firefighters: Position on opposite sides of the ladder. a. If the ladder is not vertical, it is brought to vertical; if extended, it is fully retracted
2.	Both Firefighters: Position hands. a. One hand grasps as low a rung as convenient, palm upward b. Other hand grasps a rung as high as convenient, palm downward c. Side grasped low by one firefighter is grasped high by the other
3.	Both Firefighters: Lift the ladder just clear of the ground.
4.	Both Firefighters: Watch the tip while shifting the ladder to the new position.
5.	Both Firefighters: Re-extend the ladder (if necessary).
6.	Both Firefighters: Lower the ladder gently into position.

OR

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Face the ladder.
2.	Heel the ladder.
3.	Grasp the beams.
4.	Bring the ladder outward to vertical.
5.	Shift grip on the ladder, one hand at a time, so that one hand grasps as low a rung as convenient, palm upward.
6.	Grasp a rung as high as convenient with the other hand, palm downward.
7.	Turn slightly in the direction of travel.
8.	Visually check the terrain and the area overhead.
9.	Lift the ladder and proceed forward a short distance.
10.	Watch the tip as it is being moved.
11.	Set the ladder down at the new position.
12.	Switch grip back to the beams.

13.	Heel the ladder.
14.	Lower the ladder into position.

M-41

Leg lock on a ground ladder (*NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will demonstrate the leg lock on a ground ladder.

****If it is not possible for a candidate to complete a leg lock, then a class 1 harness may be used to secure the candidate. This can only be used when a candidate is physically unable to do the leg lock. ****

Equipment & Materials

- Ground ladder
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Climb to the desired height.
2.	Advance one rung higher.
3.	Slide the leg on the opposite side from the working side over and behind the rung to be locked in to.
4.	Hook foot either on the rung or on the beam.
5.	Rest on thigh.
6.	Step down with the opposite leg.
7.	If candidate is unable to complete steps 2 thru 6 then he/she can secure themselves to the ladder by clipping the D –Ring on a class 1 harness to the desired rung.

M-42

Assist a conscious victim down a ground ladder (*NFPA® 1001, 5.3.9)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will assist a conscious victim down a ground ladder. This skill requires four firefighters to work together and

coordinate efforts. Two firefighters will be in the building, one firefighter is the rescuer, and one firefighter will heel the ladder. You should inform each student which position to take.

Equipment & Materials

- Extension ladder of appropriate length to reach rescue window
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Position the ladder. a. Tip at the sill of the rescue window b. Correct climbing angle
2.	Secure the ladder. a. With rope hose tool b. Top and bottom if possible
3.	Heeler: Heel the ladder.
4.	Rescuer: Climb the ladder. a. Until in a position below window for receiving victim b. Both feet on one rung
5.	Firefighters in building: Lower the victim from the window to the rescuer on the ladder. a. Feet first b. Facing building
6.	Rescuer: Position the victim for carrying. a. Forearms under victim's armpits b. Hands on ladder rungs in front of victim
7.	Descend the ladder. a. One rung at a time b. Supporting and reassuring victim

M-43

Select, carry, and raise a ladder properly for various types of activities. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will be given several different tasks to perform. Without assistance, two firefighters will select the proper ladder for a given task from a group of different ladders. They will carry and raise the ladder so that it may be used for the task that they have been given. This skill should be repeated to demonstrate all tasks.

You should select one of the tasks and explain to the firefighters which task has been selected.

- Ventilate a second floor window from a ladder
- Perform a window rescue from a second floor window
- Access the roof of a building (1-story residential)
- Access the roof of a building (2-story commercial)
- Work from the ladder with a charged hoseline

Equipment & Materials

- 24 foot (7 m) extension ladder
- 28-35 foot (8.5-10.5 m) extension ladder
- Several different lengths of roof ladders or single ladders (12-16 foot [4-5 m])
- Folding ladder
- Ladder staging area or apparatus
- Protective clothing and SCBA

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Select ladder that can perform task safely and effectively.
2.	Carry and place ladder according to appropriate skill sheet.
3.	Assess the building condition to ensure it is stable enough to support the necessary operations and any obvious hazards associated with the task assigned.
4.	Raise ladder according to appropriate skill sheet. a. Correct climbing angle set b. Ladder heeled prior to climbing

Task Steps	
5.	Place ladder for ventilating a second floor window. a. Alongside window b. Windward side (upwind) c. Tip even with top of window d. Leg lock or Class I harness used e. Carry tool safely and maintain three points of contact at all times
6.	Place ladder for a rescue from a second floor window (narrow type window). a. Tip slightly below sill and centered
7.	Place ladder for access to the roof of a building (one-story residential). a. Several feet above edge of roof (approximately five rungs) b. Assess roof condition prior to stepping onto roof (sound roof)
8.	Place ladder for access to the roof of a building (two-story commercial). a. Several feet above edge of roof (approximately five rungs) b. Assess roof condition prior to stepping onto roof
9.	Place ladder so that a fire stream may be directed into a second floor window. a. Directly in front of window b. Tip on wall above window (if safe) or just below sill c. Leg lock or Class I harness used d. Charged line secured to ladder prior to flowing water
10.	Lower and return to ladder staging area.
11.	Maintain communication throughout evolution. a. Loud and clear

Ventilation
M-44

Ventilate a pitched roof *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.12)*

Ventilate a flat roof *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.12)*

Ventilate a basement *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.12)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will ventilate a pitched roof a flat roof and a basement. The procedures for opening pitched roofs are similar to those

for opening flat roofs, but additional precautions must be taken to prevent slipping.

**It is also acceptable for students to use the Pullback Method, Dicing, Teepee Cut, Louvering and/or Coffin Cut when performing vertical ventilation skills. These can be found in the Fire Engineering Skill Drills Book and DVD. **

**** If the training area does not have a basement to perform ventilation on, then this portion can be accomplished by having the students assemble the necessary tools and equipment and use the second floor portion of a training center as the first floor and the first floor can be a simulated basement****

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- Pitched training roof
- Extension ladder
- Basement
- Pike pole
- Pick-head axe or power saw
- Flat training roof or surface
- Fan

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps – Pitched Roof	
1.	Confirm order with officer to ventilate pitched roof.
2.	Size up scene for any hazards.
3.	Select location for ventilation. a. Position upwind of planned ventilation opening b. Sound for roof integrity c. Place ventilation opening in safe working area as close to fire as feasible and high on the roof d. Avoid placing opening near roof mounted equipment e. Assemble and transport all necessary tools and equipment for the task assigned.
4.	Outline ventilation opening with pick on axe or other similar tool. a. Must be at least 4’ x 4’ (1.2 m by 1.2 m) opening b. Remove gravel, tiles, or other materials that may limit ability to cut opening

Task Steps – Pitched Roof	
5.	Cut roof deck across the rafters on the high side of the roof parallel to the ridge. a. Cut is at least 4' (1.2 m) long or three rafters wide – inside 1st rafter, over 2nd rafter and inside 3rd rafter. b. Cut is completely through decking material but not through structural framing c. Maintain situational awareness
6.	Cut roof deck on furthest side of ventilation opening perpendicular to the cut made in Step 5. a. Begin cut at top of roof and work downward b. Cut is at least 4' (1.2 m) long inside rafter #1 c. Cut is completely through decking material d. Maintain situational awareness
7.	Cut roof deck on opposite side of cut made in Step 6. a. Begin cut at top of roof and work downward b. Cut is at least 4' (1.2 m) long inside rafter #3 c. Cut is completely through decking material d. Maintain situational awareness
8.	Complete the ventilation opening by cutting between the bottom of the two parallel cuts made in Steps 6 and 7. a. Cut is completely through decking material b. Maintain situational awareness
9.	Remove decking from the ventilation opening with axe or pike pole. a. Keep decking out of ventilation opening b. Size up fire conditions in the roof space
10.	Plunge down through the ceiling using pike pole working from upwind side of ventilation opening.
11.	Report to officer completion of assigned task.
12.	Clean all equipment per manufacturer's instructions and place back in service

Task Steps – Flat Roof	
1.	Confirm order with officer to ventilate flat roof.
2.	Size up scene for any hazards.

Task Steps – Flat Roof	
3.	Select location for ventilation. a. Position upwind of planned ventilation opening. b. Sound for roof integrity. c. Observe fire and smoke conditions coming from roof. d. Place ventilation opening in safe working area as close to fire as feasible and away from roof mounted equipment. e. Assemble and transport all tools and equipment necessary.
4.	Outline ventilation opening with pick on axe or other similar tool. a. Must be at least 4′ x 4′ (1.2 m by 1.2 m) opening b. Remove gravel or other materials from outlines that may limit ability to cut opening.
5.	Cut three-sided (triangular) inspection opening in roof to determine fire conditions. a. Each side of cut 12″ (300 mm) long b. First cut parallel to farthest support c. Cut through decking only. d. All cuts intersect to form a triangle.
6.	Cut roof deck parallel to a roof truss or support on side furthest away from ladder or escape route. This is cut #1. a. Downwind from position b. Cut is at least 4′ (1.2 m) long. c. Inspection opening cut in Step 5 incorporated into this cut d. Cut is completely through decking material. e. Size up fire conditions inside roof from discharge through cut. f. Maintain situational awareness.
7.	Cut roof deck on one side of opening perpendicular to the first cut – cut must intersect first cut in Step 6. This is cut #2. a. Begin cut away from escape route. b. Cut is at least 4′ (1.2 m) long or three rafters wide – inside 1st rafter, over 2nd rafter and inside 3rd rafter. c. Cut is completely through decking material. d. Maintain situational awareness.

Task Steps – Flat Roof	
8.	Cut roof deck on opposite side of cut made in Step 7 – cut must intersect cut made in Step 6. This is cut #3. a. Begin cut away from escape route. b. Cut is at least 4' (1.2 m) long. c. Cut is completely through decking material. d. Maintain situational awareness.
9.	Complete the ventilation hole by cutting between cut #2 and cut #3. a. Cut is completely through decking material. b. Maintain situational awareness.
10.	Remove decking from the ventilation opening with axe, pike pole, or other sounding tool. a. Keep decking out of ventilation opening. b. Size up fire conditions in the roof space.
11.	Plunge through interior ceiling using pike pole working from upwind side of ventilation hole.
12.	Report to officer completion of assigned task.
13.	Clean all equipment per manufacturer's instructions and place back in service

Task Steps - Basement	
1.	Confirm order with officer to ventilate the basement.
2.	Size up scene for any hazards.
3.	Set fan at top of stairway.
4.	Ensure an exit opening is made. a. Open a window b. Open an exterior door if possible.
5.	Monitor smoke removal.
6.	If the basement has no exit doors or windows. Cut a hole in the floor.
7.	Select location near an exterior window. Begin by removing all carpet and flooring material. Then make first cut a. Cut is at least 4' (1.2 m) long or three floor joists wide. b. Cut is completely through flooring material. c. Maintain situational awareness.

Task Steps - Basement	
8.	Cut floor on the inside of the 3rd joist. This is cut #2. a. Cut is at least 4' (1.2 m) long. b. Cut is completely through decking material. c. Maintain situational awareness.
9.	Cut floor on opposite side of cut made in Step 7 – cut must intersect cut made in Step 8. This is cut #3. a. Cut is at least 4' (1.2 m) long. b. Cut is completely through decking material. c. Maintain situational awareness.
10.	Complete the ventilation hole by cutting opposite side of cut #2 a. Cut is completely through decking material. b. Maintain situational awareness.
11.	Remove flooring from the ventilation opening with haligan bar or other prying tool. a. Keep decking out of ventilation opening. b. Size up fire conditions in the roof space.
12.	Plunge through interior ceiling using pike pole.
13.	Report to officer completion of assigned task.
14.	Clean all equipment per manufacturer's instructions and place back in service

M-45

Ventilate a structure using horizontal hydraulic ventilation. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.11)***

Ventilate a structure using mechanical positive-pressure ventilation. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.11)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will demonstrate hydraulic ventilation. This skill requires a fire fighting team in full protective clothing and SCBA working together. You should inform team members of their positions. You may have each team member rotate hose positions until each team member has operated the hose nozzle to perform hydraulic ventilation.

Provide students with the following information:

- You are inside a room within a structure where you have extinguished a fire involving room and contents only.
- The ventilation crew has been unsuccessful.
- We need to ventilate this room with our hoseline.
- Find a window or door and open it.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- Charged hoseline with fog nozzle
- Smoke-filled training structure

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps – Hydraulic Ventilation	
1.	Confirm order with officer to perform horizontal hydraulic ventilation.
2.	Assemble and transport all necessary equipment.
3.	Extend nozzle outside of opening and open nozzle. Set the fog nozzle pattern wide enough to cover 85 to 90 percent of window or door opening. Bring nozzle approximately 2 feet (0.6 m) inside building.
4.	Monitor progress of ventilation.

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will demonstrate mechanical positive-pressure ventilation. This skill requires two to three firefighters in full protective clothing and SCBA working together. Other factors such as search and rescue, fire control procedures, etc., will dictate when and how PPV should be applied. Remind students to always follow manufacturer's instructions for any equipment used.

You should direct firefighters to perform positive pressure ventilation on a structure. Provide the following information to students:

- Point of entry to use
- Location/seat of the fire
- Possible exit openings to use
- No other operations are going on inside the structure
- Forcible entry has occurred

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including
- Smoke-filled training structure

SCBA

- One or two PPV fans
- Forcible entry tools as applicable
- Charged hoseline

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps PPV	
1.	Confirm order with officer to ventilate structure.
2.	Place fan near entrance opening so that it will create a positive pressure within the structure.
3.	Start fan(s) and temporarily direct away from opening.
4.	Create exit opening approximately equal to or smaller than the "point of entry."
5.	Direct fan into point of entry so that cone of air covers opening.
6.	Determine if smoke is moving away from point of entry and toward exit. If not, discontinue use of fan and revaluate location of point of entry and exit and any obstructions of the flow of air.
7.	Clear smoke out of building.
8.	Clean all equipment per manufacturer's instructions and place back in service

Water Supplies

***Note* Students must complete training for both hydrant operations (skill sheets M-46a and M-46b) and static water source operations (skill sheet M-47a and M-47a. However, students are only required to complete one of the methods for certification evaluations depending upon AHJ capabilities and protocols.**

M-46a

Operate a hydrant. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will operate a hydrant. When operating a hydrant, remind students to follow the basic safety precautions given below.

- Tighten caps on outlets not used.
- Do not stand in front of closed caps.
- Do not lean over top of operating hydrant.
- Close hydrant slowly.

- Check downstream drainage.
- Do not flow without adequate drainage.
- Do not flow across a busy street.
- Do not flow onto street in freezing weather.
- Control pedestrian and vehicle traffic as necessary.

Equipment & Materials

- Spanner or hydrant wrench
- Fire hydrant
- Supply Hose

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	As a safety precaution, tighten hydrant outlet caps that will not be used. a. Turn caps clockwise b. Use spanner or hydrant wrench
2.	Inspect the hydrant for any obvious signs of damage such as missing caps, broken or damaged spindles. Determine if hydrant is operable. If it is proceed to step 2, if not then locate an operable hydrant.
3.	Turn outlet nut counterclockwise and remove the cap from one outlet. a. Stand clear of closed caps b. Inspect threads c. Check for debris and remove if necessary
4.	Open the hydrant. a. Use spanner or hydrant wrench to slowly turn hydrant nut counterclockwise b. Continue until fully open c. Stand clear of closed caps d. Do not lean over top of hydrant
5.	Close the hydrant. a. Use spanner or hydrant wrench to slowly turn hydrant nut clockwise b. Continue until fully closed c. Stand clear of closed caps
6.	Replace cap on outlet. a. Turn outlet nut clockwise until firmly closed b. Stand clear of closed caps

M-46b

Make soft-sleeve hydrant connections. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15)***

Connect to a hydrant using a forward lay. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)***

Hand Lay a Supply Hose ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15)***

Connect to a hydrant using a reverse lay. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will make soft-sleeve hydrant connections and complete a forward lay. When performing this skill, firefighters generally work with a driver/operator.

Equipment & Materials

- Soft-sleeve hose
- Spanner or hydrant wrench
- 4½-inch (114 mm) to 2½-inch (64 mm) reducer coupling (if hydrant has only 2½-inch (64 mm) outlets)
- Rubber mallet
- Protective clothing

Skill Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Soft-sleeve Connection (Hydrant Firefighter)	
1.	Confirm order with officer to make hydrant connection.
2.	Remove necessary equipment from the pumper. a. Hydrant or spanner wrench b. Reducer (if necessary) c. Rubber mallet, if needed d. Check for traffic
3.	Remove the hydrant cap by turning it counterclockwise and using a hydrant wrench if the cap is tight.
4.	Inspect the hydrant for exterior damage and check for debris or damage in inside outlet.
5.	Place the hydrant wrench on hydrant nut.

6.	Wrap the hydrant; open the hydrant to ensure it is functional (flush the hydrant)
7.	Instructor the driver to proceed and make the necessary hydrant connections.
8.	After 100’ of hose is deployed make the necessary hydrant connections.
9.	Connect the intake hose to the pump intake placing two full twists in the hose to prevent kinking, turning clockwise and making hand tight.
10.	Confirm order to charge the hydrant then open the hydrant slowly until hose is full.
11.	Tighten any leaking connections using rubber mallet or spanner wrench.

Task Steps _ Reverse Lay	
1.	Firefighter #1: Pull sufficient hose to reach the intake valve on the attack pumper.
2.	Firefighter #1: Anchor the hose.
3.	Firefighter #1: After the pumper stops at the water source make the intake hose connection.
4.	Firefighter #2: After the pumper stops at the water source pull the remaining length of the last section of hose from the hose bed. If the hydrant is less than 100’ hand lay the supply hose.
5.	Firefighter #2: Disconnect the couplings, make the hydrant connection and return the male coupling to the hose bed.

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will hand lay a supply hose. When performing this skill, firefighters generally work with a driver/operator.

Equipment & Materials

- Supply hose
- Spanner or hydrant wrench
- Necessary adapters to complete the connection
- Rubber mallet
- Protective clothing

Skill Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Soft-sleeve Connection (Hand Lay Firefighter)	
1.	Confirm order with officer to make hydrant connection.

2.	Remove necessary equipment from the pumper. a. Hydrant or spanner wrench b. Reducer (if necessary) c. Rubber mallet, if needed
3.	Remove the hydrant cap by turning it counterclockwise and using a spanner wrench if the cap is tight.
4.	Inspect the hydrant for exterior damage and check for debris or damage in inside outlet.
5.	Place the hydrant wrench on hydrant nut with handle pointing away from outlet.
6.	Ensure the supply hose has all necessary adapters to make the connection attached.
7.	Remove the intake hose from the pumper.
8.	Connect the intake hose to the pump intake, turning clockwise and making hand tight.
9.	Stretch the intake hose to the hydrant, placing two full twists in the hose to prevent kinking.
10.	Make the hydrant connection to steamer outlet or outlet with adapter, turning clockwise and making hand tight.
11.	Open the hydrant slowly until hose is full.
12.	Tighten any leaking connections using rubber mallet or spanner wrench.

M-47a

Deploy a portable water tank. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will deploy a portable water tank. This skill sheet is written for a jet siphon. A plain siphon, commercial tank-connecting device, permanent tank gravity drain, drain tunnel connector or low level strainer may also be used. Remind students to always follow the manufacturer's instructions for the specific equipment they are using. Students will work with another student to perform this skill. After actual use, the tarps, tanks, and siphons will be wet and dirty. They must be cleaned and dried before storage.

Equipment & Materials

- Apparatus-mounted portable reservoirs
- Siphon and appropriate siphon hose/tubing or other means of

transferring water from one tank to another

- Reservoir manufacturer's setup instructions
- Protective clothing
- Two heavy tarps

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Remove the tarps from the apparatus.
2.	Carry the tarps to the planned location for the water reservoirs. a. Location provides easy access from multiple directions b. Location allows other apparatus access to the fire scene
3.	Open the tarps and spread them flat on the ground (if possible).
4.	Remove the portable tank, jet siphon or low level strainer, and manufacturer's setup instructions from the apparatus. a. Use proper lifting techniques b. Carry to the setup location
5.	Set up two portable tanks (if two are available). a. Follow the manufacturer's instructions b. Place outlet on the downhill side (if necessary)
6.	Connect the intake and discharge hoses to the jet siphon or low level strainer per manufacturer's instructions.
7.	Position the jet siphon properly to draw and discharge water, per manufacturer's instructions (if necessary).
8.	Dismantle the portable tanks. a. Follow manufacturer's instructions
9.	Shake and fold the tarps.
10.	Return equipment to the proper storage locations on the apparatus.

M-47b

Connect and place a hard-suction hose for drafting from a static water source. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will connect and place a hard-suction hose for drafting from a static water source. Firefighters generally perform this skill with a driver/operator.

Equipment & Materials

- Floating or conventional barrel-type hose strainer
- Two 10-foot (3 m) sections of hard-suction hose
- Spare hard-suction hose coupling gasket(s)
- Rubber mallet
- Utility rope
- Protective clothing

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Confirm order with officer to connect hose for drafting.
2.	Check the hard-suction couplings. a. Remove any dirt or debris b. Replace worn or frayed coupling gaskets
3.	Connect the sections of hard-suction hose. a. Align sections b. Hand tighten in clockwise direction c. Use rubber mallet if necessary to make airtight connection d. Keep off of ground
4.	Connect the strainer to one end of the hard-suction hose (low-level strainer is preferred). a. Hand tighten in clockwise direction b. Using rubber mallet if necessary to make airtight connection c. (Barrel strainer) Fasten rope to strainer
5.	Put the strainer into the water; if a barrel strainer, use the rope to maneuver the hose and to keep the strainer off the bottom.
6.	Prepare pump intake for coupling by removing pump intake cap and keystone intake valve from intake, if applicable.
7.	Connect the hard-suction hose to the pumper pump intake, aligning the sections and hand tightening in a clockwise direction.
8.	Tie up strainer rope (if used) to pumper or stationary object.
9.	Dismantle drafting equipment and return to proper storage on pumper per

	departmental SOPs.

Hose
M-48

Inspect, clean and maintain hose. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will inspect and maintain hose. Remind students that they should always follow any manufacturer recommendations.

Equipment & Materials

- Protective clothing
- Stiff-bristled scrub brushes
- Broom
- Warm water and mild soap or detergent solution
- Used hose to be cleaned
-

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Hand Cleaning	
1.	Clean the coupling swivels of dirt and other foreign matter by submerging in warm, soapy water and working forward and backward.
2.	Clean the male threads if clogged with tar, asphalt, or other foreign material with stiff-bristled scrub brush or wire brush.
3.	Inspect hose couplings.
4.	Brush the length of the hose of accumulated dust and dirt one area at a time with a broom.
5.	Wash areas of hose that contain dirt not removed by brushing with hose and clear water.
6.	Scrub areas of hose that have been exposed to oil or grease with scrub brush and mild soap or detergent until all oil or grease is removed.
7.	Rinse the hose thoroughly with clear water.
8.	Inspect the hose for any remaining grease or oil stains or for frayed, snagged, or worn areas.
9.	Dry the hose out of the sun.

10.	Roll and store the hose after it has dried per departmental SOP.

Task Steps	
Inspect Hose and Couplings	
1.	Inspect the male, female and Stortz couplings. a. Ensure they swivel freely (if applicable) b. Check gaskets and replace as necessary c. Record and report finding per department policy
2.	Inspect hose. a. Check for frays, burns, chemical exposure, holes etc… b. Mark all defective hose per department policy and remove from service c. Record and report findings per department policy

M-49

Make a straight hose roll. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will make a straight hose roll.

Equipment & Materials

- Hose to be rolled

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Lay out the hose straight and flat on a clean surface.
2.	Roll the male coupling over onto the hose to start the roll. Form a coil that is open enough to allow the fingers to be inserted.
3.	Continue rolling the coupling over onto the hose, forming an even roll. Keep the edges of the roll aligned on the remaining hose to make a uniform roll as the roll increases in size.
4.	Lay the completed roll on the ground.
5.	Tamp any protruding coils down into the roll with a foot.

M-50

Couple a hose. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)***

Uncouple a hose. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will couple and uncouple a hose. In the two-firefighter method students will work with another student to complete the skill. Inform each student of their position.

Equipment & Materials

- Hose

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Foot-Tilt Method	
1.	Stand facing the two couplings so that one foot is near the male end.
2.	Place a foot on the hose directly behind the male coupling.
3.	Apply pressure to tilt it upward.
4.	Grasp the female end by placing one hand behind the coupling and the other hand on the coupling swivel.
5.	Bring the two couplings together, and turn the swivel clockwise with thumb to make the connection.

Couple a Hose Task Steps	
Two-Firefighter Method	
1.	Firefighter #1: Grasp the male coupling with both hands.
2.	Firefighter #1: Bend the hose directly behind the coupling.
3.	Firefighter #1: Hold the coupling and hose tightly against the upper thigh or midsection with the male threads pointed outward.
4.	Firefighter #2: Grasp the female coupling with both hands.
5.	Firefighter #2: Bring the two couplings together, and align their positions.
6.	Firefighter #2: Turn the female coupling counterclockwise until a click is heard.

	This indicates that the threads are aligned.
7.	Firefighter #2: Turn the female swivel clockwise to complete the connection.

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Knee-Press Method	
1.	Grasp the hose behind the female coupling.
2.	Stand the male coupling on end.
3.	Set feet well apart for balance.
4.	Place one knee upon the hose and shank of the female coupling.
5.	Snap the swivel quickly in a counterclockwise direction as body weight is applied to loosen the connection.

Uncouple a Hose Task Steps	
Two-Firefighter Method	
1.	Both Firefighters: Take a firm two-handed grip on respective coupling and press the coupling toward the other firefighter, thereby compressing the gasket in the coupling.
2.	Both Firefighters: Keep arms stiff, and use the weight of both bodies to turn each hose coupling counterclockwise, thus loosening the connection.

M-51

Make the flat hose load (supply line). ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will make the flat hose load.

Equipment & Materials

- Hose to be loaded
- Hose bed

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps (Supply Line)	
1.	Inspect the hose and hose couplings for damage.

2.	Place first coupling at a front corner of the hose bed.
3.	Lay the hose flat in the hose bed in a front-to-back fashion.
4.	Fold the hose back on itself (make a loop) and lay the hose in the opposite direction. Repeat until hose covers the bottom of the hose bed.
5.	Start second layer repeating Steps 3 and 4. Repeat until all hose is loaded.
6.	Finish hose load as required by local protocol.

M-52

Make the preconnected flat hose load. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will make the preconnected flat hose load.

Equipment & Materials

- Hose to be loaded
- Hose bed
- Nozzle

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Attach the female coupling to the discharge outlet.
2.	Lay the first length of hose flat in the bed against the side wall.
3.	Angle the hose to lay the next fold adjacent to the first fold and continue building the first tier.
4.	Make a fold that extends approximately 8 inches (200 mm) beyond the load at a point that is approximately one-third the total length of the load. This loop will later serve as a pull handle.
5.	Continue laying the hose in the same manner, building each tier with folds laid progressively across the bed.
6.	Make a fold that extends approximately 14 inches (350 mm) beyond the load at a point that is approximately two-thirds the total length of the load. This loop will also serve as a pull handle.
7.	Complete the load.
8.	Attach the nozzle and lay it on top of the load.

M-53

Advance the preconnected flat hose load. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)***

Advance a line into a structure. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will advance the preconnected flat hose load and advance a line into a structure.

Equipment & Materials

- Preconnected flat hose load
- Protective clothing and SCBA

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Put one arm through the longer loop.
2.	Grasp the shorter pull loop with the same hand.
3.	Grasp the nozzle with the opposite hand.
4.	Pull the load from the bed using the pull loops.
5.	Walk toward the fire, drop the first loop when it is taunt.
6.	Proceed until the hose is fully extended.
7.	Conduct visual size up of scene to identify hazards.
8.	Start airflow in SCBA before approaching structure entrance or entering smoke environment.
9.	Advance the hose to building entrance but do not enter the building. Size up environment to identify hazards. Approach door from side opposite hinges.
10.	Direct driver/operator to charge hoseline.
11.	Set the desired nozzle pattern and bleed air from hoseline.
12.	Confirm readiness to enter structure with officer.
13.	Enter the structure while staying low and maintaining spacing.
14.	Maintain situational awareness of the environment and fire conditions.

M-54

Advance a line up and down an interior and exterior stairway. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will advance a line up and down an interior stairway. Students must work with other students and a driver/operator to complete this skill. Inform each student of their position.

****Use of a training prop such as the FF Safety and Survival prop is not suitable for this skill. This skill must be accomplished at a facility with a stairway that is suitable to advance charged and uncharged lines. ****

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- 1½-inch (38 mm) or larger hoseline
- Structure with interior stairs

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Up Stairs (Uncharged Hoseline)	
1.	Confirm order with officer to advance a line.
2.	Position for shouldering the hoseline by facing the nozzle with about 15 feet (5 m) to 20 feet (6 m) of hose between each firefighter.
3.	Place hose bundles on same shoulders per appropriate shoulder carry
4.	Position stationary firefighters along the route and on the stairs at critical points (obstructions and corners) to help feed the hose and to keep the hose on the outside of the staircase.
5.	Advance the hoseline up a flight of stairs against outside wall or rail avoiding sharp bends and kinks and maintaining spacing between firefighters.
6.	Flake excess hose up the stairway leading to floor above fire to make fire floor advance easier and quicker.
7.	Lay the hose down the stairway along outside wall to fire floor.
8.	Last firefighter: After hose supply is depleted, advance and assist nozzle operator in removing kinks pushing hose to outside wall of stairway as necessary.

Task Steps	
Down Stairs (Uncharged Hoseline)	
1.	Confirm with officer order to advance a line.
2.	Position for shouldering the hoseline by facing the nozzle with about 25 feet (7.5 m) to 30 feet (9 m) of hose between each firefighter.
3.	Place hose bundles on same shoulders per appropriate shoulder carry.
4.	Position stationary firefighters along the route and at top of the stairs at critical points (obstructions and corners) to help feed the hose and to keep the hose on outside of the staircase.
5.	Advance the hoseline down a flight of stairs against outside wall or rail, avoiding sharp bends and kinks and maintaining spacing between firefighters.
6.	Last firefighter: After hose supply is depleted, advance and assist nozzle operator in removing kinks pushing push hose to outside wall of stairway as necessary.

Task Steps	
Up Stairs (Charged Hoseline)	
1.	Confirm with officer order to advance line.
2.	Advance the line.
3.	Position stationary firefighters along the route and at top of the stairs at critical points (obstructions and corners) to help feed the hose and to keep the hose on outside of the staircase.
4.	Advance up the stairs against outside wall or rail, avoiding sharp bends and kinks, maintaining spacing between firefighters, and using working drag to one floor above fire floor.
5.	Make a large loop on floor above fire floor to provide excess line for fire floor advancement.
6.	Advance the hose down the stairway to the fire floor, using working drag.
7.	Last firefighter: After hose supply is depleted, advance and assist nozzle operator in removing kinks pushing hose to outside wall of stairway as necessary.

Task Steps
Down Stairs (Charged Hoseline)

1.	Confirm with officer order to advance line.
2.	Use the working drag to advance the line.
3.	Position stationary firefighters along the route and at top of the stairs at critical points (obstructions and corners) to help feed the hose and to keep the hose on outside of the staircase.
4.	Advance down the stairs against outside wall or rail, avoiding sharp bends and kinks, maintaining spacing between firefighters, using working drag to one floor above fire floor.
5.	Second firefighter: After all hose is advanced, advance and assist nozzle operator to push hose to outside wall of stairway.

M-55

Extend a hoseline. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will extend a hoseline. Students should place a charged hand line 150-200 feet (46-61 m) on the ground. Have firefighters advance the line until it is completely stretched to its limits.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- Charged hand line (1½- to 3-inch [38 to 77 mm]) with nozzle
- Hose clamp

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Bring additional sections of hose as needed to the nozzle end of the hoseline.
2.	Open the nozzle slightly.
3.	Apply a hose clamp approximately 5 feet (1.5 m) behind the nozzle OR call for hoseline to be shut down at the pump panel.
4.	Remove the nozzle.
5.	Add the new section(s) of hose.
6.	Reattach the nozzle.
7.	Recharge the hoseline by slowly releasing the hose clamp or calling for the line

	to be charged.
8.	Check nozzle pattern and bleed air from hoseline.

M-56

Replace a burst hoseline. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will replace a burst hoseline.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- Hoseline
- Replacement hose
- Hose clamp

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Call for hoseline to be shut down or use hose clamp to stop flow.
2.	Retrieve two sections of replacement hose.
3.	Remove burst section of hose.
4.	Couple replacement sections of hose into hoseline using two sections of hoseline to ensure the line will reach objective.
5.	Charge hoseline or remove hose clamp.
6.	Confirm hoseline is again in operation with driver/operator or officer.

M-57

Advance an uncharged line up a ladder into a window. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will advance an uncharged line up a ladder into a window. Students must work with other students and a driver/operator to complete this skill. Inform each student of their position.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- Properly raised ladder at upper-story window

- Uncharged 2½- or 3-inch (65 or 77 mm) hoseline
- Rope hose tools

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Confirm order with officer to advance line.
2.	Position firefighters all on same side of hose, all facing the nozzle, with about 10 feet (3 m) between each firefighter.
3.	Place the line over your shoulders.
4.	Climb the ladder.
5.	Nozzle firefighter: Sound the floor; enter the window, laying down nozzle in window before entering.
6.	Other firefighters: Lock in.
7.	Other firefighters: Feed the hose to nozzle firefighter until nozzle firefighter has advanced to desired location and signals you to stop.
8.	Other firefighters: Secure the hose to the top rung of the ladder with a hose strap tool or utility strap, tying a clove hitch if using a utility strap.
9.	Firefighter nearest top: Advance up the ladder to back up the nozzle firefighter.

M-58

Advance a charged line up a ladder into a window. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will advance a charged line up a ladder into a window. Students must work with other students to complete this skill. Inform each student of their position.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- Charged 1½- or 1¾-inch (38 or 45 mm) hoseline
- Class I safety harness (if available)
- Properly raised ladder at upper-story window
- Rope hose tools or utility straps

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Confirm order with officer to advance line.
2.	Position with one firefighter heeling ladder and remaining firefighters on same side of hose facing nozzle, spaced about 6 to 8 feet (2 m to 2.4 m) apart.
3.	Climb the ladder, with the firefighter who will operate the nozzle first and others as their turn comes.
4.	Lock in with leg lock or Class I safety harness, leaving hands free to control and advance the hose.
5.	Firefighters below: Feed the hose to the nozzle firefighter.
6.	Nozzle firefighter: Sound the floor and enter the window.
7.	Firefighters on ladder: Advance up the ladder maintaining appropriate distance from each other.
8.	Firefighters on ladder: Lock in when backup firefighter is in position opposite the window, using leg lock or Class I harness.
9.	Backup firefighter: Enter the window.
10.	Firefighters below: Feed the hose to nozzle and backup firefighters until signaled to stop.
11.	Firefighters on ladder: Secure the hose to the ladder.

M-59

Operate a charged attack line from a ladder (*NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will operate a charged attack line from a ladder. Students will work as a team to complete this skill. Firefighter positions include: one to remain on ground and advance hose, and two or three to climb. Inform each student of their position.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- Charged 1½- or 1¾-inch (38 or 45 mm) hoseline
- Utility strap or rope hose tool
- Properly raised ladder

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Advance the hoseline up the ladder using the proper procedure for either an uncharged line or a charged line.
2.	When at desired elevation, lock in using leg lock or Class I harness, leaving both hands free.
3.	Position the nozzle through the rungs extending it at least 1 foot (0.3 m) beyond rungs.
4.	Secure the hose to the top or closest ladder rung with a rope hose tool or utility strap.
5.	Open the nozzle slowly to reduce the effects of nozzle reaction and water hammer.

Fire Streams
M-60

Operate a solid stream nozzle (*NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will operate a solid stream nozzle. This skill requires students to work with another firefighter and a driver/operator. You should inform students which position to take.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- One pumper
- Pump-connected hoseline equipped with solid stream nozzle
- Targets

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Position yourselves on same side of hose with one firefighter on nozzle and one as backup. Hold the hose so the bale is at arm's length.
2.	Prior to opening nozzle wait for backup firefighter to communicate that they are ready.
3.	Aim the nozzle at the target indicated by officer.
4.	Open the nozzle fully.
5.	Hold the stream on target for 15 seconds.

6.	Shut off the nozzle so that water hammer is avoided.

M-61

Operate a fog-stream nozzle (*NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will operate a fog stream nozzle. This skill requires students to work with another firefighter and a driver/operator. You should inform students which position to take. Students will produce a straight stream, a narrow stream, and a wide stream.

Equipment & Materials

- Full protective clothing including SCBA
- One pumper
- Pump-connected hoseline equipped with adjustable gallonage fog nozzle
- Targets

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
1.	Position yourselves on same side of hose with one firefighter on nozzle and one as backup. Hold the hose so the bale is at arm's length.
2.	Prior to opening nozzle, wait for backup firefighter to communicate that they are ready.
3.	Twist the stream adjustment ring to adjust the stream pattern to a straight stream then a narrow fog stream (15º to 45º) then to wide fog (45º to 80º). Demonstrate direct, indirect and combination attacks.
4.	Return the nozzle to a straight stream and aim the nozzle at the target indicated by officer.
5.	Open the nozzle fully.
6.	Hold the stream on target for 15 seconds.
7.	Shut off the nozzle so that water hammer is avoided.

Communications

M-79

Handle business calls and reports of emergencies. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.2.1, 5.5.2)*

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will handle business calls and reports of emergencies. Students should get together with another class member and role play the following situations. You may choose to make up several situations for each topic. Students should take turns being the caller and the receiver.

Equipment & Materials

- Paper and pencil

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Receive a Business Call	
1.	Answer telephone promptly. a. Identify self and department b. Professional, friendly tone of voice
2.	Determine reason for call. a. Use active listening
3.	Respond to caller's request or need. a. Write down information for return call b. Transfer call to other person or department c. Locate requested information in department documents and/or standard and code materials and provide information needed d. Resolve problem
4.	End call. a. Courteous b. Hang up last
5.	Post message as required.
Task Steps	
Receive a Report of an Emergency	
1.	Answer telephone promptly. a. Identify agency. b. Assertive and professional c. Non-emotional
2.	Gather information on nature of emergency. a. Address and location of emergency b. Type of situation

	c. Immediate risk to life safety
3.	Provide life safety directions if caller is at immediate risk. a. Leave structure
4.	Gather information on caller. a. Name b. Address or location c. Callback phone number
5.	Transfer information according to local procedures. a. Forward caller or incident information to dispatcher, responding units, etc.
6.	End call according to local procedures.

M-80

Use a portable radio for routine and emergency traffic. ***(NFPA® 1001, 5.2.3)***

Directions

For this skills evaluation checklist, students will use a portable radio for routine and emergency traffic. Students should get together with another class member and role play the following situations. You may choose to make up several situations for each topic. Students should take turns being the caller and the receiver.

Equipment & Materials

- Portable radio(s)

Skills Evaluation Checklist

Task Steps	
Routine Traffic	
1.	Rotate the selector knob to assigned frequency.
2.	Monitor for radio traffic until air is clear.
3.	Hold the microphone in transmit position 1 to 2 inches (25 mm to 50 mm) from your mouth at a 45-degree angle
4.	Depress the transmit button, holding down until through with transmission.
5.	Transmit a routine traffic message using department codes and SOPs.

Task Steps	
Emergency Traffic/Call a Mayday	
1.	Rotate the selector knob to assigned frequency.
2.	Hold the microphone in transmits position 1 to 2 inches (25 mm to 50 mm) from your mouth at a 45-degree angle.
3.	Depress the transmit button, holding down until through with transmission.
4.	Announce "emergency traffic" (or department's standard emergency traffic break-in message), interrupting air traffic as necessary.
5.	Transmit emergency traffic message following department's SOPs, using department codes. a. Call a Mayday and communicate with Command: (LUNAR) location, unit, name, assignment, resources needed
6.	Repeat message until Command verifies information given.
7.	After transmitting mayday, activate PASS alarm and follow departmental guidelines on positioning or actions. a. Activate PASS device in "alarm" mode after communicating with Command

Section II
Practical Skills Competency Profile

This section is to be completed by all candidates who desire to achieve State Certification. The competition of this section is proof that all candidates have shown competence in the requisite skills for each JPR in NFPA 1001. A Lead Instructor shall sign this portion as verification. An Instructor shall be identified for each individual skill along with the date the training was completed.

Mandatory Practical Skills Competency Profile

Student Name (Last, First, MI)		PSID Number	
Fire Department / Agency		IDHS Course Number	

Mandatory Firefighter Skills

Orientation	Exam Date	Evaluator Name
Handle business calls and reports of emergencies. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.2.1, 5.5.2)*		
Use a portable radio for routine and emergency traffic. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.2.3)*		
Firefighter Safety and Health	**Exam Date**	**Evaluator Name**
Respond to an incident, correctly mounting and dismounting an apparatus *(NFPA® 1001,*5*.3.2)*		
Set up and operate in work areas at an incident using traffic and scene control devices. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.3)*		
PPE/SCBA	**Exam Date**	**Evaluator Name**
Don PPE and SCBA and prepare for emergency scene use.. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.1.1.2)*		
Doff PPE and SCBA and prepare for reuse. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.1.1.2)*		
Inspect PPE and SCBA for use at an		

emergency incident. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.1)*		
Clean and sanitize PPE and SCBA. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.1)*		
Perform emergency operations procedures for an SCBA. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.1)*		
Exit a constricted opening while wearing standard SCBA. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.9)*		
Change an SCBA cylinder — One-person method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.1)*		
Change an SCBA cylinder — Two-person method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.1)*		
Ladders	**Exam Date**	**Evaluator Name**
Clean, inspect, and maintain a ladder. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.1)*		
Carry a ladder: One-firefighter low-shoulder method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Carry a ladder — Two-firefighter low-shoulder method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Tie the halyard. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Raise a ladder: One-firefighter method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Raise a ladder — Two-firefighter flat raise. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		

Raise a ladder — Two-firefighter beam raise. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Deploy a roof ladder — One-firefighter method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Pivot a ladder — Two-firefighter method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Shift a ladder — One-firefighter method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Shift a ladder — Two-firefighter method. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Leg lock on a ground ladder. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Assist a conscious victim down a ground ladder. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.9)*		
Select, carry, and raise a ladder properly for various types of activities. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.6)*		
Ventilation	**Exam Date**	**Evaluator Name**
Ventilate a pitched roof, flat roof and basement. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.12)*		
Ventilate a structure using horizontal hydraulic ventilation. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.11)*		
Water Supplies	**Training Date**	**Instructor Name**
Operate a hydrant. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15)*		

Make soft-sleeve hydrant connection and connect to a hydrant for a forward and reverse lay *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15, 5.5.2)*		
Connect and place a hard-suction hose for drafting from a static water source. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15)*		
Deploy a portable water tank. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.15)*		
Hose	**Exam Date**	**Evaluator Name**
Inspect and maintain hose. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)*		
Make a straight hose roll. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)*		
Couple a hose. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Uncouple a hose. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Make the flat hose load. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)*		
Make the preconnected flat hose load. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.5.2)*		
Advance the preconnected flat hose load. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Advance a line into a structure. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Advance a line up and down an interior and exterior stairway. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		

Advance an uncharged line up a ladder into a window. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Advance a charged line up a ladder into a window. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Extend a hoseline. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Replace a burst hoseline. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Operate a charged attack line from a ladder. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Service test fire hose. (*NFPA® 1001, 6.5.5*)		
Fire Streams	**Exam Date**	**Evaluator Name**
Operate a solid stream nozzle. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		
Operate a fog-stream nozzle. *(NFPA® 1001, 5.3.10)*		

This competency profile is intended to be used as a record of a student's performance of each skill listed and its associated NFPA 1001 2008 edition objective. This sheet should be used for the instruction and evaluation of the student; however, the Instructor should refer to the IDHS Module I Practical Skills Sheets and NFPA standards for additional guidance on the proper completion of the demonstrated skill. **Students should place a copy of this document in their departmental training file.** REPORT ANY ERRORS OR PROBLEMS TO THE IDHS TRAINING SECTION 317-508-9165

LEAD EVALUATOR CERTIFICATION OF SKILLS

I certify that the student identified on this form has been trained and successfully completed an evaluation of all practical skills listed. Falsification of this information may result in disciplinary action against the Instructor by the Board of Fire Fighter Personnel Standards and Education.

Name		Signature	
PSID Number		Date	